

MADLINE'S STORY

On Cross-Examination is Still Unfinished on Adjournment.

SKILLFUL FENCING WITH A LAWYER.

Breckinridge's Counsel Unable to Confuse this Remarkable Girl.

THE RECITAL OF HER INTIMACY.

With the Jekyll-Hyde Kentucky Statesman from the Beginning.

WONDERFUL PERSUASIVE POWERS

Of Breckinridge Which She Could Not Resist and Which Caused Her Downfall--His Promise of Marriage. Their Intimacy Continued for a Month After He Had Been Secretly Married to Mrs. Wing--False to His Bride During the Honeymoon--The Price She Paid for Her Love--His Silver Tongue Persuaded Miss Pollard She Could Do No Wrong With Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.--Madeline Pollard faced her opponents on the witness stand to-day under a continuous fire of cross questions, and the trial was like a play in which one actor is starred to the exclusion, and belittlement of all accessories. Major Ben Butterworth, the ex-congressman from Ohio, played a minor part as the questioner, all the interest centering about the slender black robed plaintiff in the case.

It was the most interesting day of the sensational trial, and it was made more so by the masterful display of intellectual resources, of quick perception, and of telling replies which flashed forth at every turn of the plot, as the lawyers followed up every possible trail which might lead to admissions casting any sort of shadow on the life of the woman apart from those passages which had been identified with the career of the Kentucky congressman. Miss Pollard has shown herself a wonderful woman. Whatever other opinions may have been held regarding her by the men, most of them intelligent and of some standing in the community, who sat listening all day as though to the revelation of a fascinating story rather than a woman's recital of sorrow and disgrace, all of them were constrained to admit their admiration of her intelligence, her quick perception and her effective command of words. Scarcely does a witness manage to give replies so telling in her support of her own case and keep within the limits of the court room regulations, and several times the plaintiff's attorneys admonished her to confine her statements to answers to questions which were put.

THE DAY'S TESTIMONY.

Madeline's Skillful Fencing With the Congressman's Lawyers--Her Pathetic Story of Her Wrongs--She Proves a Match for Shrewd Ben Butterworth.

WASHINGTON, March 19.--Pressure for admission to the circuit court where the Pollard-Breckinridge case is in progress was greater this morning than it has been at any time before, because of the expectation that Miss Pollard would return to the witness stand for the continuation of the cross-examination which was started last Friday. First among the important arrivals was the defendant, Colonel Breckinridge, and soon afterward came Miss Pollard, without the black cloak she has worn before. She was dressed in a black cloth gown.

Several questions were asked in direct examination by Mr. Carlisle as soon as the plaintiff had taken the stand, the first one, whether she had ever been married, to which the answer was, "No, Mr. Carlisle." "Who was the father of your first child?" was the next question, to which she replied, "Mr. Breckinridge."

Then, in continuation, the plaintiff related in greater detail than she had before the attempts of the congressman to seduce her, availing that he had told her that he would take her to the house of a dear friend whom he had known in Louisville before he took her to the house of Mrs. Rose in Cincinnati. He had told her that she had a wonderful intellect; that a brilliant future was before her; and I seemed to be completely under the influence of his wonderful powers of persuasion," she said.

The first night they had been together they had walked the streets of Cincinnati, as they had done the next day after meeting in the public library. Colonel Breckinridge had told her that he would oversee her education; that he would return the money advanced for her schooling by Mr. Rhodes. "He did not accomplish his purpose the first day in spite of his violent attempts," she continued, "and it was only into the second day when we were in the house of a friend in Cincinnati." Before taking her to the house of Sarah Guess, at Lexington, Colonel Breckinridge had arranged that he should send to the school a telegram, purporting to come from her mother, which he did.

FALSE TO HIS WIFE DURING THE HONEYMOON.

"Did the relations which you have testified to with Col. Breckinridge continue after the 29th of April, 1893?" inquired Mr. Carlisle, that being the date of the secret marriage to Mrs. Wing. "They did up to and including the 17th day of May, 1893, which was the last time I saw Col. Breckinridge," she said, and was about to make further explanations when the defendant's lawyers interposed objections.

After these passages the sparring between Mr. Butterworth and the young woman was resumed where it had been dropped Friday. Many detailed questions concerning her early life, her studies, amusements, friends and ambitions were asked, to all of which she returned replies which could have given no comfort to her opponents. When it was asked whether she was a member

of the church, she explained that she had been confirmed in the Episcopal church.

"Are you a member now?" was asked. "Once a member of the Episcopal church, always a member," came the epigrammatic reply.

"Her early ambition had been to write, Miss Pollard declared, and Col. Breckinridge had told her that she had wonderful talent in that line. She had also desired to teach.

"Do you know the value of character for a teacher?" Mr. Butterworth asked. "Most assuredly I do. Never so much as to-day," came the prompt reply, "but all this was swept away by one act." Further on she explained that she understood the requirements for good character in a woman were the same as in a man.

Several times Miss Pollard's lawyers remonstrated with her that she must confine herself to answering the questions put to her, as she manifested a disposition to overstep the limits in her eagerness to make her statements count against the other side. Her voice was somewhat lower than it had been when she was last before the court. The pallor of her face had increased except when it flushed at times, but her words were as carefully chosen as ever. There was some interesting sparring when Mr. Butterworth produced the high flown school girl letter to a "Wesley" Brown, daughter of the principal of the Wesleyan seminary, and used it as a basis of cross-examination. The plaintiff admitted that it had been overdrawn and was exaggerated in her pride at that time. It contained references to a blind lover for whom she had entertained the greatest affection, according to the allusions, and also to Rosell.

"Were you engaged to him?" inquired Mr. Butterworth, referring to the latter individual. "Not at that time," replied Miss Pollard. "There were other references to the latter person and to her idea that it was her duty to break him of his habit of 'swilling fire water'."

MADLINE WEEPS.

"Have you corrected all the errors in this letter?" Mr. Butterworth asked, as he finished its reading in his best elocutionary style, which, being somewhat ponderous, hardly accorded with the sentimental terms with the epistle.

"Not all of them," she replied and then lifting her veil began to wipe her eyes with her handkerchief. The next few replies were delivered in a tearful voice, and she seemed to be on the point of breaking down.

As he went on to press her for her reasons for leaving her aunt in Pittsburgh when at first, the crying increased. She told Mr. Butterworth she wanted to answer him satisfactorily, but he seemed "so exasperating."

It seems that she left this aunt for family reasons, because another aunt was anxious to take her, and the purpose of the questions was not made apparent at this stage. In the course of the inquiry about her early aspirations and her reading, she said that the day she had met Colonel Breckinridge at the seminary she had been reading "The Gates Ajar," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

"I understand you to say that you had read no literature which could not be put in the hands of a modest girl?" the cross-examiner asked.

"One moment," interposed Mr. Wilson, proceeding to argue that this peculiar line of questioning had been pursued so far, so continuously and so repeatedly that it was becoming oppressive.

In his reply Mr. Butterworth said "the plaintiff has put in her character here as the main point of issue. She has surrounded herself so far with an atmosphere of perfect purity."

He wanted to learn whether she had carried on the line of the reading which would naturally suggest inquiry about certain lines of life which would make her good or bad, strengthen her to resist temptation or imbue a tendency to compromise with the approaches of evil. "There are three parties to this suit," he concluded, "the plaintiff, the defendant, the public."

It was not the line of questioning but the repetitions of it to which he objected, Mr. Wilson here argued, and the court sustained him. "Were you old enough to take care of yourself at the Wesleyan seminary?" was the next question.

"Yes, sir," was the answer, but after it had been made Mr. Wilson proceeded to object that it was not age or reading upon which stress was made, but that it depended upon "who approached with silvery tongue."

This allusion to the well known sobriquet of the Kentucky orator provoked inaudible laughter, which caused Judge Bradley to rap on his desk with a sharp reprimand.

"I want the public to understand that this is not a show," he said. I am sorry so many think it their duty to come here, and if there is any demonstration of approval or sneering I will order the room to be cleared."

The admonition had its effect.

THE BLIND LOVER.

There was much questioning as to whether she knew certain persons in Bridgeport, Ky., where she had stopped in 1882 and 1883. Some of the names she did not remember, others she recalled, among them Alex Julian, the blind man with whom the defense will endeavor to prove Miss Pollard retired at a country house after a mock marriage. Then Miss Pollard proceeded to explain the circumstances of the visit to Squire Kinsey's house on which the story of the mock marriage with Julian was based, declaring that to the best of her knowledge nothing like a mock marriage had taken place. Her uncle George, who is still living, and with whom her mother lives, was with her that day.

"Did Mr. Julian ever conduct himself toward you as a lover; did he ever attempt to caress you?" was asked.

"No, indeed, he would not have dared to," came the emphatic reply, supplemented by the explanation that her Uncle George had been very strict with the girls, and would not have permitted anything of the sort.

"How long did your friendship with Mr. Julian continue?"

"I thought Mr. Julian was still my friend. I did not know that he was not."

"Did you know Owen Robinson?"

"I knew Mr. Robinson."

"Did you ever correspond with him?"

"I may have written to him. I do not remember."

Several letters were handed to Miss Pollard with an inquiry as to whether she had written them.

She said that she could best tell by reading them to see whether she recog-

(Continued on Third Page.)

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Democratic Members of the Senate Committee Finish Their Work of Studying the Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 19.--The Democratic members of the senate committee on finance have about completed their work on the tariff bill, and submitted the changes which they have made from the bill as drafted by the subcommittee at a meeting of the full committee held this afternoon. The principal change which they have made in the bill is the sugar schedule, and that has been modified as to take into account the color as well as the polarization of sugar. The change made will add one eighth of a cent per pound on the color test, so as to insure the refiner this much protection. This in accordance with the original intention of the committee, but it has been claimed that the bill as at first reported would discriminate against the refiners.

It is understood that the bill will be amended so as to make a positive declaration for the abrogation of the reciprocity treaties made under the McKinley act. This will be done simply to satisfy the sugar men and leave no doubt as to the intention of the bill in this respect, and not because the Democratic members of the committee have any doubt that the bill as it now stands would accomplish this purpose. It is also probable that the clause in the bill abrogating the Hawaiian treaty will be struck out. There has been some contention among the Democratic members on this score, and two or three votes have been taken upon a proposition to strike it out, a majority at first opposing this change. The principal argument which has been made for it was based upon the ground of expediency, and it has been urged that if it should be permitted to remain it would be the means of introducing the Hawaiian complications into the tariff discussion. All have agreed that this should be avoided, if possible, without surrendering too much, and the latest reliable statement is that this argument has won, and that the amendment will be stricken out.

These together with the restoration of the present law regarding the tax on domestic cigars, will be the principal changes made. The lead ore duty and whisky tax, as well as the duty placed upon coal and iron ore will remain as placed in the bill by the Democratic members. There will a few changes in the fruit schedule, and a few minor articles which were taken from the free list. The bill, when it next goes forth, will also show several changes in the administrative part of the bill, and the amendment inserted by the Democratic members of the committee providing for the repeal of the entire McKinley act, will be modified to either specify what portions the act shall remain in force, or to repeal the parts in conflict with the pending act.

At the meeting of the senate finance committee called for this afternoon, it was announced that the bill as amended by the Democrats since the meeting Saturday would not be laid before the committee before to-morrow. It is probable that in the meantime further changes will be made in the bill.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Still Poking Away at the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.--An attempt was to have been made to-day by Mr. Joseph, the New Mexico delegate, to pass the bill for admission of that territory to statehood, under suspension of the rules, but it being apparent that the Democrats did not have a quorum present, he decided not to make the effort.

Without transacting any routine business the house went into committee of the whole and the consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed. The paragraph appropriating \$756,000 to be expended under the direction of Missouri river commission was the pending subject of discussion. After debate the house adjourned without action.

Dull Day in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.--There was no important business transacted in the senate, the entire day being consumed in the consideration of bills on the calendar. Most of these were measures of small importance, among them being several of immediate interest to the people of the District of Columbia.

A LETTER FROM DOLE.

Transmitted With Another Batch of Hawaiian Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.--Another installment of Hawaiian correspondence was submitted to Congress by President Cleveland to-day. The principal letter is from President Dole, of the Hawaiian provisional government, to Minister Willis, complaining of the uncertainty of the position of the United States on the subject of use of force for the restoration of the queen and explaining certain expressions in his previous correspondence.

In concluding his letter President Dole says: "I hope that these explanations will remove all misunderstanding, if any remains, and may assist in convincing you of the good faith of this government and of an absence of unfriendliness on its part in attributing the disturbed condition of affairs here in December, referred to in this correspondence, to a fear and distrust of your government based upon the circumstances mentioned, a feeling which you have fully recognized in your letter as the honest belief of a large part of the community that such hostile attack by the United States naval forces was imminent."

"In closing, I beg to assure you that I have never intended to put upon your excellency the sole responsibility for the matters under discussion, as the correspondence will show; and to assure you of my sincere appreciation of the friendly nature of your reply to my letter of specifications, and to join with you in the expressed hope that there may be a speedy, honorable and satisfactory adjustment of all pending questions."

Postoffice Changes.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.--A postoffice has been established at Green Castle, Wirt county, and Willie West appointed postmaster. Charles E. Clanton has been commissioned postmaster at Liberty.

ARCHBISHOP KAIN

Will Have a Big Fight on His Hands Before Satolli.

FATHER PHELAN WILL CONTEST

His Action in Setting the Seal of Condemnation Upon Him and His Paper--He Appeals to the Pope's Representative and Defies all the Powers of the Church--He Says He Would Not Retract Even if Tied to a Post and Scourged by the Pope Himself.

St. Louis, Mo., March 19.--The seal of condemnation set yesterday upon Rev. D. S. Phelan and his paper, The Western Watchman, by Archbishop Kain for the refusal to retract criticisms of the archbishop and Satolli, threatens to result in a bitter contest before Mar. Satolli. The situation has been complicated by a claim set up by H. F. Phelan that he owns the paper and that Rev. Father Phelan writes only as an employee. It has been learned that Father Phelan, in anticipation of the archbishop's denunciation, sought last week to obtain from Mr. Satolli an order in the nature of an injunction to prevent issuance of the public condemnation. This restraining order was not obtained in time to prevent yesterday's announcement and an appeal has been sent to Mr. Satolli. In addition Mr. H. F. Phelan has threatened the archbishop with civil prosecution.

Father Phelan, in an interview, said that he controlled the columns of the Watchman and no one else had anything else to say about it.

When asked if the decree of the third plenary council of Baltimore could be so construed that one archbishop could take action on such a case as his, or would all of them have to act in council, Father Phelan said:

"I do not care whether they act together or singly; they cannot do a thing to me. I do not get my instructions from the canon law of the church, but from that great instrument the constitution of the United States, and the laws of this free country. I told Archbishop Kain so, and I would tell Archbishop Satolli so, and I would tell the pope himself so."

"If Archbishop Kain or Satolli tied me to a post and applied the scourge to my back, I would repeat the same sentiments and I would stand by them if the pope himself applied the scourge."

OUR FLEET AT RIO

Disbands as There is No Further Necessity for It--Da Gama Escapes.

WASHINGTON, March 19.--The American fleet at Rio, the largest assembled in a foreign port since the war, will be a thing of the past in a day or two and the ships will be scattered north and south. The San Francisco was the first to get away and she sailed yesterday for the Bluefields with Admiral Benham on board.

The following cable was received from Captain Phillip, of the New York, the commanding officer of the fleet after Admiral Benham's departure:

RIO JANEIRO, March 19.

Rio harbor is clear of foreign men-of-war except the New York and the Charleston. The Detroit will sail for Hampton Roads. The Portuguese vessel was the last to leave. It is reported here that Da Gama was a passenger on her. The fever is increasing in violence and has reached the epidemic stage, so that the British steamers coming northward will not touch at Rio. It does not appear that there remains any further necessity for keeping an American man-of-war here, as the insurrection has been put down and a longer stay of the vessels would be injudicious.

(Signed) PHILLIP.

Immediately upon the receipt of this dispatch Secretary Herbert sent orders to the New York to proceed north to the West Indies. The Charleston was directed to go south to Montevideo. The Newark, now at Montevideo, will remain there as the flagship of the station, supported by the Yantic.

THE TEXAS CYCLONE.

Great Loss of Life and Property--Names of the Victims.

LONG VIEW, TEXAS, March 19.--Following is a revised list of the dead and injured at Lansing's Switch, the center of Sunday morning's cyclone, six miles east of here.

The dead number eight, as follows: Alex. Lester, Sarah Lester, Alex. Lester, Jr., Robert A. Lester, Jasper Collins, Sissy Lester, Dock Simons, Arthur Lester.

Mortally wounded:

Mollie Collins, Frank Dizon, Odessa Lester (all colored).

Seriously injured, ten or fifteen others, both white and black.

The cyclone struck this place shortly after midnight Sunday morning, causing great damage to property and loss of life. Hailstones weighing from fifteen to twenty ounces fell with such force as to destroy buildings, trees and shrubbery. In many places they were found buried five inches in the ground.

The storm struck the little town of Emory, thirty miles south of Greenville, and actually demolished the western part of the place. A relief train with doctors, reporters and medical stores was sent down from Greenville, and on its arrival there found the inhabitants not only in grief, but panic stricken and nearly helpless. Over a dozen dead and dying persons were found lying on stretchers and many others were more or less injured.

The recognized dead were: Joe Walter, Mrs. Easter Alexander, Iroa Henry and a four year old child of Henry Murray. Three unidentified dead bodies were found north of Emory and brought to town. About fifty persons were wounded, some of them quite seriously. The storm came from the southwest, struck the ground just north of the railroad depot and swept the earth of everything in its track for about fifty miles in length and a hundred yards wide.

GAINEVILLE, TEXAS, March 19.--The cyclone reached well into the Chickasaw nation and much damage to property is reported from that section. Twenty miles north of here, the house

of J. B. Putnam was blown down and his fourteen-year-old daughter killed and his wife fatally hurt. The other members of the family were badly but not fatally hurt.

News from Nacodoches, Texas, Lufkin, Texas, Little Rock, Arkansas, and other points give reports of terrible devastation and much loss of life. Relief parties are out in several counties.

The Storm at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 19.--The storm continues in all its intensity and the downpour has been incessant, causing damage to roads and bridges and overflowing branches and bayous. In the city water filled the streets and gutters and imbedded or stopped altogether, for a time, traffic over the street car lines. The rain fell up to 10:30 o'clock to-day was 5.51 inches, which is second to the largest fall that has occurred here since the establishment of the weather bureau in 1871.

LIKE A COMIC OPERA

Is Coxey's Plan, But It May Grow More Serious--The Army Will Be Ready to Start Sunday.

MASSILLON, O., March 19.--From present indications the Coxey army will be ready to march from here next Sunday. But few of his followers have arrived thus far, but every day's mail brings letters from various parts of the country saying that companies are being organized and that they will be on hand to join the army. Coxey says "I truly believe this movement is the second coming of Christ."

Coxey and Carl Browne, his assistant, say it is ridiculous to think of failure in connection with the movement.

Extensive preparations are being made at the Coxey farm. A red and green band wagon with a high platform will be used from which to address crowds. In the center there will be a huge red wheel with five miles of good roads petitions wound on it.

At every stopping place the assembled multitude, after addresses by Browne and Coxey, will be invited to clamber up and sign their names. On reaching Washington the five miles of petition will be unloaded on Congress.

SAYS SHE BURIED IT.

Mrs. Moore, the Pension Swindler, Makes a Startling Confession That May Prove a "Hit."

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., March 19.--Margaret Moore, a middle aged lady, who was indicted and tried in the United States court at Parkersburg and sent to the jail here to be kept, made rather a startling statement to the officials to-day. She was found guilty of obtaining a pension of \$2,000 fraudulently from the government, and after being in prison a short time told how she had buried the money on Little Sandy river, a small stream in Kanawha county. Upon promise that she would point out the spot where it was buried, Deputy United States Marshal Cole agreed to accompany her to the place, and he left on the east bound train with Mrs. Moore to dig up the buried treasure. It is thought by some that she is playing a game to make her escape. The United States officials had a difficult time in hunting down and securing evidence against the woman, whose record is anything but good.

FOR FALG ARREST.

G. W. Caldwell, an Ohio Man, Brings Suit Against a Parkersburg Officer.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 19.--A \$10,000 damage suit against H. L. Dills, lieutenant of city police, was begun in the United States court this morning. G. W. Caldwell, of Ohio, brings suit for the amount, claiming false arrest and imprisonment. Last summer Officer Dills arrested Caldwell and a friend and locked them up over night on suspicion of stealing a horse. It turned out that they were not the men wanted. They belong to good families. Congressman C. H. Grosvenor brought suit and is here, assisted by Judge Loomis. C. L. Caldwell and George W. Neale defend Dills. Dills claims that he was justified in his course by the actions of the men, the horse they had and information given him.

GRAFTON ELECTION.

The New Municipal Officers Chosen.

Water Works Proposition Carries.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. VA., March 19.--Returns from the municipal election show that George W. Chambers was elected mayor by 61 majority. Thomas Turner is elected town sergeant by 85 majority; John N. Tregollas school commissioner by 13 majority; John Caveny councilman First ward; Taylor E. Cole councilman Second ward; A. C. Love councilman Third ward. The ordinance appropriating \$10,000 for the construction of water works was adopted by the necessary three-fifths vote. There is a large majority for license.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRE.

Isaac R. Stayton has been appointed postmaster at Allegheny City, Pa.

Sligo mill at Pittsburgh has resumed work, the non-union puddlers returning at the \$4 rate.

Actor Charles Coughlan, who has been ill in Pittsburgh, has recovered and left for New York.

It is claimed that Sutherland, John Y. McKane's chief lieutenant who failed to appear for sentence yesterday is in Nassau, New Providence.

Major Edward C. Pomeroy, past department commander of the Rhode Island G. A. R., died, aged fifty-four years. Major Pomeroy was a soldier in Ellsworth's battalion during the war.

The French cabinet crisis is over. The premier made a conciliatory speech in the senate and the bill creating a minister of the colonies was passed and the appropriation was granted. This amounted to a vote of confidence in the government.

Madeline Pollard, the plaintiff in the great breach of promise suit, is a cousin of Supt. Cowen, of the West Penn hospital Pittsburgh. Her father was a delegate from Kentucky to the National Republican convention in 1876. At Pittsburgh Miss Pollard was noted for her refinement and modesty.

Drunkennes and a craving for liquor banished by a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator.

CHURCHILL PROTESTS

Against the Prime Minister's Interference With Elections.

ROSEBERY'S EDINBURGH SPEECH

Construed as an Infringement of the Liberties and Privileges of the House of Commons--Lord Randolph Churchill Comes to the Front as a Leader of the Opposition to the Government--Harcourt Denounces His Motion as "Trumpery, Petty and Contemptible"--Inconsistent With His Own Election Methods.

LONDON, March 19.--Lord Randolph Churchill came to the front again to-day by making a motion in the house of commons to the effect that Lord Rosebery, the premier, had infringed the liberties and privileges of the house of commons by concerning himself with the election of a member of the house of commons through his speech made at Edinburgh on Saturday night. This speech, according to Lord Churchill, must have an influence upon the pending election at Leith. Continuing, Lord Randolph asserted that Lord Rosebery had evaded the rule which precludes peers from intervening in the election of members of the house of commons.

Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer and Liberal leader in the house of commons, said that as Lord Randolph had not proposed that Lord Rosebery should be called to the bar of the house he could not understand what course Lord Randolph wanted the house to take.

Thereupon Lord Randolph exclaimed that he intended his motion as a protest against Lord Rosebery's action.

Sir William Harcourt, continuing, remarked that there were about 500 opposition peers who were constantly interfering with elections. He, himself, had known many prelates to make speeches which probably had greatly influenced elections. Sir William Harcourt referred undoubtedly to the prelates who are members of the house of lords.

Sir William Harcourt then classed Lord Churchill's motion as being "trumpery, petty and contemptible," and a contradiction of his own defense when accused of breach of privilege in 1887, for lending carriages to be used at a certain election, a course which was also followed at the same time and place by Lord Salisbury and Baron Rothschild.

GAVE HIMSELF UP.

A Brakeman Strikes a Murderous Tramp, Who Dies of the Injury.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 19.--W. E. Hill, a Baltimore & Ohio brakeman living here, and well known, put three tramps off of his train Friday near Grafton. One tramp, named Reese, threw a rock and hit him in the cheek, loosening his teeth. Hill grabbed a poker, jumped from the train and went at Reese, who drew a knife. Hill hit him and knocked him out. Reese died Sunday. Hill went to Grafton to-day to surrender himself.

Big Damage Suit.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUBENVILLE, O., March 19.--P. P. Lewis, as guardian for Jacob Bloom, brought suit against the city of Stubenville to-day for ten thousand dollars damages. Bloom fell out of an unprotected opera house gallery window during a free entertainment and was maimed for life.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, generally fair; slightly cooler, northeast winds. For Western Pennsylvania, generally fair; probably colder in southern portions; north winds.

For Ohio, fair during the day; increasing cloudiness, with probably light showers Tuesday afternoon or night; east to south winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. Schreyer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 65 3 p. m. 74
9 a. m. 65 7 p. m. 73
2 m. 68 Weather--Changeable.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

PART 14.

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PART 17.